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Outlines of the history and government of the United States.

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OUTLINES

OF THE

History and Government of the United States.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

CHARLES LOSE, A. M.,

Superintendent of the Schools of Lycoming County,

AND

EMERSON COLLINS,

A Member of the Lycoming County Bar.

SEP 1 1935

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OUTLINES

—OF THE—

History and Government of the United States.

DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS.

Nation.	Name.	Discovery.	When.	Object of Exploration.	Claims of Territory.
Spanish.	Columbus	San Salvador.	1492	Gold and Jewels.	Atlantic Coast under name of Florida and Pacific Coast under name of New Mexico.
	Ponce de Leon.	Florida.	1512		
	Balboa.	Pacific Ocean.	1513		
	Cortez.	Conquered Mexico.	1519		
	Magellan.	Strait of Magellan.	1520		
	De Soto.	Mississippi River.	1541		
	Melendez.	Founded St. Augustine.	1565		
English.	John and Sebastian Cabot.	Labrador and Newfoundland.	1497	Northwest Passage to India.	From Cape Fear to Halifax and westward to Pacific.
	Martin Frobisher.	Baffins Bay.	1576		
	Sir Francis Drake.	Pacific Coast.	1579		
	Sir Walter Raleigh.	Roanoke.	1583–5–7		
	Gosnold.	Short Route to America, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard.	1602		
French.	Verrazani.	New France.	1524	Fish and Fur Trade.	Canada and Mississippi Valley.
	Jas. Cartier.	St. Lawrence River and Gulf.	1535		
	De Monts.	Founded Port Royal.	1605		
	Champlain.	Founded Quebec.	1608		
Dutch.	Henry Hudson.	Hudson River.	1609	Northwest Passage to India.	Between Delaware and Connecticut Rivers.

SETTLEMENTS.

No.	Name.	Where.	When.	By Whom.	Leading Men.	Form of Government.	Origin or Meaning of Name.
1	Virginia.	Jamestown.	1607	English.	John Smith.	Royal Province.	Elizabeth, "Virgin Queen."
2	New York.	New York.	1613	Dutch.		" "	Duke of York.
3	Massachusetts.	Plymouth.	1620	English.	John Endicott.	Democratic.	"Place of Great Hills."
4	New Hampshire	Portsmouth.	1623	"		Royal Province.	Hampshire County, England.
5	Connecticut.	Windsor.	1633	"	John Winthrop.	Charter.	Long River.
6	Maryland.	St. Marys.	1634	"	Lord Baltimore.	Proprietary.	Queen Henrietta Maria.
7	Rhode Island.	Providence.	1636	"	Roger Williams.	Charter.	Red Island.
8	Delaware.	Wilmington.	1638	Swedes.		Proprietary.	Lord Delaware.
9	North Carolina.	Albemarle Sound	1663	English.	Lord Clarendon.	"	Charles II.
10	New Jersey.	Elizabethtown.	1664	"	Sir Geo. Carteret.	"	Governor of Jersey Island.
11	South Carolina.	Charleston.	1670	"	Lord Clarendon.	"	Charles II.
12	Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.	1683	"	William Penn.	"	Penn's Woods.
13	Georgia.	Savannah.	1733	"	Jas. Oglethorpe.	Charter.	George II.

INTER-COLONIAL WARS.

No.	Name.	Duration.	Cause.	Objective Points.	Result.	Treaty.
1	King William's.	1689–97	War between England and France.	Acadia.	None.	Ryswick.
2	Queen Anne's.	1702–13	War between England and France.	Acadia.	Acadia ceded to England.	Utrecht.
3	King George's.	1744–48	War between England and France.	Louisburg.	None.	Aix-la-Chapelle.
4	French and Indian.	1754–63	Conflicting claims of territory.	1. Fort du Quesne. 2. Acadia and Louisburg. 3. Crown Point and Ticonderoga. 4. Niagara. 5. Quebec.	Florida and all territory east of the Mississippi ceded to England.	Paris.

OUTLINE OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Causes.

- **General.**
  1. Opposition to Arbitrary Government.
  2. Influence of France.
  3. Natural Disposition, and Inherited Character of Colonists.
  4. Growth of Public Opinion.
  5. Personal Character of King George.
- **Immediate.**
  1. Importation Act.....1733
  2. Writs of Assistance.....1761
  3. Stamp Act.....1765
  4. Mutiny Act.....1768
  5. Boston Massacre.....1770
  6. Boston Tea Party.....1773
  7. Boston Port Bill.....1774

		Victory.	American Commander.	British Commander.
1775	1. Battle of Lexington	A	Parker.	Pitcairn.
	2. Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point	A	Allen.	Delaplace.
	3. Washington appointed Commander-in Chief.			
	4. Battle of Bunker Hill	B	Prescott.	Howe.
	5. Attack on Quebec	B	Montgomery.	Carleton.
1776	1. Evacuation of Boston	A	Washington.	Howe.
	2. Attack on Fort Moultre	A	Moultre.	Clinton.
	3. Declaration of Independence.			
	4. Battle of Long Island	B	Putnam.	Howe.
	Washington's Retreat. Harlem Heights. White Plains. North Castle.	B	Washington.	Howe.
	5. Fort Washington. Fort Lee. New Jersey. Pennsylvania.	B	Magaw.	Cornwallis.
	6. Battle of Trenton	A	Washington.	Rahl.

			Victory.	American Commander.	British Commander.
1777	1.	Battle of Princeton	A	Washington.	
	2.	Battle of Brandywine	B	Washington.	Howe.
	3.	Battle of Germantown	B	Washington.	Howe.
	4. Burgoyne's Invasion.	Ticonderoga	B	St. Clair.	Burgoyne.
		Bennington	A	Stark.	Baum.
		Fort Stanwix	A	Ganesvoort.	St. Leger.
		Battles of Saratoga	A	Gates.	Burgoyne.
1778	1.	Winter in Valley Forge.			
	2.	France Acknowledges the Independence of the U. S.			
	3.	Battle of Monmouth	A	Washington.	Clinton.
	4.	Campaign in Rhode Island	B	Sullivan.	Pigot.
	5.	Wyoming Massacre	B		Butler.
	6.	Capture of Savannah	B	Robert Howe.	Campbell.
1779	1.	Attack on Charleston	A	Moultre	Prevost.
	2.	Attack on Savannah	B	Lincoln.	Clinton.
	3.	Tryon in Connecticut	B	Sullivan.	Tryon.
	4.	Capture of Stony Point	B		
	5.	Recapture of Stony Point	A	Wayne.	
	6.	General Sullivan's Exploits	A	Sullivan.	Johnson.
	7.	Naval Exploits	A	Jones.	Pearson.
1780	1.	Capture of Charleston	B	Lincoln.	Clinton.
	2.	Waxaw Creek	B	Buford.	Tarleton.
	3.	Hanging Rock	A	Sumpter.	
	4.	Battle of Camden	B	Gates.	Cornwallis.
	5.	King's Mountain	A	Campbell.	Ferguson.
	6.	Financial Depression.			
	7.	Arnold's Treason.			

		Victory.	American Commander.	British Commander.
1781	1. Cowpens	A	Morgan.	Tarleton.
	2. Greene's Retreat	A	Greene.	Cornwallis.
	3. Guilford Court House	B	Greene.	Cornwallis.
	4. Hobkirk's Hill	B	Greene.	Rawdon.
	5. Eutaw Springs	B	Greene.	Stuart.
	6. Arnold in Virginia	B	Lafayette.	Arnold.
	7. Surrender of Yorktown	A	Washington.	Cornwallis.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

1. North Ministry Overthrown....1782
2. New Ministry Favorable to America Formed....1782.
3. Clinton Succeeded by Carleton....1782.
4. Preliminary Articles of Peace Signed....1782.
5. Final Treaty of Peace Signed....1783, September 3d.

PARTIES TO TREATY.
1. France.
2. Spain.
3. Holland
4. England.
5. United States.

AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.
1. Franklin.
2. Jay.
3. Lawrens.
4. Adams

TERMS OF TREATY.
1. Complete recognition of Independence of the United States.
2. Recession by Great Britain of Florida to Spain.
3. Surrender of all Territory east of the Mississippi River to the United States
4. Free Navigation of the Mississippi and Great Lakes by America.
5. Mutual Rights in the Newfoundland Fisheries.
6. Retention by Great Britain of Nova Scotia and Canada.

Departure of the British Army for England, November 25th, 1783.

Name, Term of Office, State.	By Whom Elected.	Domestic Affairs.	Foreign Affairs.	Political Parties.
1. George Washington. 1789–1797. Virginia.	Whole People.	Finances. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794. Indian Wars.	Treaty with England. Treaty with Spain and Algiers France. War with England	Federalist—John Adams. Republican—Thos. Jefferson.
2. John Adams. 1797–1801. Massachusetts.	Federalists.	Alien and Sedition Laws.	French Hostilities.	Republican—Thos. Jefferson. Federalist—John Adams. Federalist—C. C. Pinckney.*
3. Thomas Jefferson. 1801–1809. Virginia.	Republicans.	Purchase of Louisiana, 1803 A. Burr—Duel with Hamilton. Fulton's Steamboat, 1807.	War with Tripoli. England and France.	Republican—Jas. Madison. Federalist—C. C. Pinckney. Federalist—DeWitt Clinton.†
4. James Madison. 1809–1817. Virginia.	Republicans.	Battle of Tippecanoe.	War with England, 1812–14.	Republican—James Monroe. Federalist—Rufus King.
5. James Monroe. 1817–1825. Virginia.	Republicans.	Missouri Compromise. LaFayette's Visit.	Florida—Ceded by Spain in 1819. Monroe Doctrine.	Federalist—John Q. Adams. Democratic—A. Jackson. Democratic—W. H. Crawford Whig—Henry Clay.
6. John Quincy Adams. 1825–1829. Massachusetts.	Elected by House of Representatives.	First Railroad constructed in United States. Erie Canal Opened.		Democratic—A. Jackson. Federalist—John Q. Adams. Whig—Henry Clay.‡
7. Andrew Jackson. 1829–1837. Tennessee.	Democrats.	Nullification Act—South Carolina, 1832. Bank of United States. Speculations. Indian Wars—Black Hawk War, Florida War.	France—Forced to pay $5,000,000.	Democratic—M. Van Buren. Whig—Wm. H. Harrison.

*Candidate for the term beginning 1805. †Candidate for the term beginning 1813. ‡Candidate for the term beginning 1833.

Name, Term of Office, State.	By Whom Elected.	Domestic Affairs.	Foreign Affairs.	Political Parties
8. Martin Van Buren 1837–1841. New York.	Democrats.	Crisis of 1837.	Patriot War, 1837-8. N. E. Boundary.	Whig—Wm. H. Harrison. Democratic—M. Van Buren.
9. Wm. H. Harrison One month, 1841. Ohio.	Whigs.	U. S. Bank. Dorr Rebellion, 1842. Anti-Rent Difficulties, 1844. Mormons.	Annexation of Texas. N. W. Boundary fixed at 49° instead of 54° 40′.	Democratic—James K. Polk. Whig—Henry Clay.
10. John Tyler. 3 yrs. 11 mos., 1841-5 Virginia.				
11. James K. Polk. 1845–1849. Tennessee.	Democrats.	Wilmot Proviso. Discovery of Gold in California, 1848	War with Mexico.	Whig—Zachary Taylor. Democratic—Lewis Cass. Free Soil—M. Van Buren.
12. Zachary Taylor. 1 yr. 4 mos., 1849–50. Louisiana.	Whigs.	Slavery Questions. Omnibus Bill, 1850.	Invasion of Cuba.	Democratic—Franklin Pierce Whig—Winfield Scott. Abolitionist—John P. Hale.
13. Millard Fillmore. 2 yrs. 8 mos., 1850–52. New York.				
14. Franklin Pierce. 1853–1857. New Hampshire.	Democrats.	Kansas-Nebraska Bill, or "Squatter Sovereignty." Border Warfare.	Mexico—"Gadsden Purchase." Treaty with Japan.	Democratic—Jas. Buchanan. Republican—J. C. Fremont. American—Millard Fillmore.
15. James Buchanan. 1857–1861. Pennsylvania.	Democrats.	Dred Scott Decision, 1857. Fugitive Slave Law. John Brown. South Secedes.		Republican—A. Lincoln. Dem.—J. C. Breckinridge. Democratic—S. A. Douglas. Union—John Bell. Dem.—G. B. McClellan.*

* Candidate for the term beginning 1865.

Name, Term of Office, State.	By Whom Elected.	Domestic Affairs.	Foreign Affairs.	Political Parties.
16. Abraham Lincoln. 1861–Apr. 14, 1865. Illinois.	Republicans.	Civil War. Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863. Assassination of A. Lincoln, Apr. 14, 1865.	The Trent Affair. Aid and Sympathy of England and France for the Confederate Cause.	
17. Andrew Johnson. Apr. 14, 1865–1869. Tennessee.		Reconstruction of the Southern States. Thirteenth Amendment. Fourteenth Amendment. Impeachment of President Johnson. Atlantic Cable.	Purchase of Alaska. Fenians. Treaty with China. French in Mexico.	Republican—U. S. Grant. Democratic—Horatio Seymour. Horace Greeley.*
18. Ulysses S. Grant. 1869–1877. Illinois.	Republicans.	Opening of the Pacific Railroad. Great Fires. Centennial of American Independence. Indian Wars—Modoc War, Custer's Defeat.	Alabama Claims.	Republican—R. B. Hayes. Democratic—S. J Tilden.
19. R. B. Hayes. 1877–1881. Ohio.	Republicans.	Election Troubles in the Southern States. Silver Remonetized. Resumption of Specie Payments.		Republican—J. A. Garfield. Democratic—W. S. Hancock.

* Candidate for the term beginning 1873.

Name, Term of Office, State.	By Whom Elected.	Domestic Affairs.	Foreign Affairs.	Political Parties.
20. James A. Garfield. 1881–Sept. 19, 1881. Ohio.	Republicans.	Assassination of J. A. Garfield, shot July, 2, died Sept. 19.	Prohibition of Chinese Immigration.	Democratic—Grover Cleveland. Republican—J. G. Blaine.
21. Chester A. Arthur. Sept. 19, 1881–1885. New York.		Civil Service Reform Law. Law in Restraint of Polygamy in Utah.		
22. Grover Cleveland. 1885– New York.	Democrats.	Inter-State Commerce Bill.	Fishery Troubles with Canada.	

WAR WITH ENGLAND, 1812–1814.

CAUSES—1. Impressment of American Seamen; 2. Capture of American Vessels; 3. Inciting Indians on Frontier.

		Where Fought.	Victory.	American Commander.	British Commander.
1812	Land Battles.	1. Detroit.	B	Hull.	Brock.
		2. Queenstown.	B	VanRenssellaer.	Brock.
	Naval Battles.	1. Off Massachusetts.	A	Hull of Frigate "Constitution."	Dacres of Frigate "Guerriere."
		2. Off North Carolina.	A	Jones of Sloop "Wasp."	Whingates of Frigate "Frolic."
1813	Land Battles.	1. Frenchtown.	B	Winchester.	Proctor.
		2. York.	A	Pike.	Sheaffe.
		3. Fort Meigs.	A	Clay.	Proctor.
		4. Fort Mimms.	B	Beaseley.	Tecumseh.
		5. Fort Stephenson.	A	Croghan.	Proctor.
		6. Thames.	A	Harrison.	Proctor.
		7. Chrysler's Field.	A	Boyd.	Morrison.
	Naval Battles.	1. Off Demerara.	A	Lawrence of Sloop "Hornet."	Peake of Brig "Peacock."
		2. Massachusetts Bay.	B	Lawrence of Frigate "Chesapeake."	Broke of Frigate "Shannon."
		3. Lake Erie.	A	Perry, 9 vessels and 54 guns.	Barclay, 6 vessels and 63 guns.

		Where Fought.	Victory.	American Commander.	British Commander.
1814	Land Battles.	1. Chippewa.	A	Scott.	Riall.
		2. Lundy's Lane.	A	Brown.	Drummond.
		3. Fort Erie.	A	Gaines.	Drummond.
		4. Plattsburg.	A	Macomb.	Prevost.
		5. Ft. McHenry, Baltimore.	A	Armistead.	Cochrane.
	Naval Battle.	1. Lake Champlain.	A	McDonough, 14 vessels and 86 guns.	Downie, 17 vessels and 95 guns.
1815	Land Battle.	1. New Orleans.	A	Jackson.	Packenham.

Treaty signed at Ghent, December 24th, 1814.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

CAUSE.—Annexation of Texas.

		Where Fought.	Victory.	American Commander.	Mexican Commander.
1846–1847	Taylor's Army.	1. Palo Alto.	A	Taylor.	Arista.
		2. Resaca de la Palma.	A	Taylor.	La Vega.
		3. Monterey.	A	Taylor.	Ampudia.
		4. Buena Vista.	A	Taylor.	Santa Anna.
	Scott's Army.	1. Vera Cruz.	A	Scott.	Landero.
		2. Cero Gordo.	A	Scott.	Santa Anna.
		3. Contreras.	A	Scott.	Valencia.
		4. Churubusco.	A	Scott.	Santa Anna.
		5. Chapultepec.	A	Scott.	Santa Anna.
	Kearny's Army.	1. Conquest of New Mexico and California.			

Treaty concluded February 2d, 1848. U. S. gained territory reaching south to Gila and west to Pacific.

				Victory.	Federal Commander.	Confederate Commander.
1861	East.		1. Fort Sumter.	C	Anderson.	Beauregard.
			2. Battles in West Virginia.	F	McClellan.	Wise.
			3. Bull Run.	C	McDowell.	Beauregard.
			4. Ball's Bluff.	C	Baker.	Evans.
	West.		5. Wilson's Creek.	C	Lyon.	McCullough.
			6. Belmont.	C	Grant.	Polk.
1862	East.	Peninsular Campaign.	1. Yorktown.	F	McClellan.	Magruder.
			2. Williamsburg.	F	McClellan.	Johnston.
			3. Jackson in Shenandoah.	C	McDowell.	Jackson.
			4. Fair Oaks.	F	McClellan.	Johnston.
			5. Seven Days' Battles.	C	McClellan.	Lee.
			6. Second Battle of Bull Run.	C	Pope.	Lee.
			7. Antietam.	F	McClellan.	Lee.
			8. Fredericksburg.	C	Burnsides.	Lee.
	West.		9. Forts Henry and Donelson.	F	Grant.	Buckner.
			10. Shiloh.	F	Grant.	Johnston.
			11. Island No. 10.	F	Pope.	Mackall.
			12. Perryville.	F	Buell.	Bragg.
			13. Iuka and Corinth.	F	Rosecrans.	Price.
			14. Murfreesboro.	F	Rosecrans.	Bragg.
	Sea and Coast.		15. Monitor and Merrimac.	F	Worden.	Buchanan.
			16. New Orleans.	F	Farragut.	Lovell.
1863	East.		1. Chancellorsville.	C	Hooker.	Lee.
			2. Gettysburg.	F	Meade.	Lee.
	West.		3. Vicksburg Campaign.	F	Grant.	Pemberton.
			4. Chickamauga.	C	Rosecrans.	Bragg.
			5. Chattanooga.	F	Grant.	Bragg.

			Victory.	Federal Commander.	Confederate Commander.
1864	East.	1. Wilderness.	F	Grant.	Lee.
		2. Spottsylvania.	F	Grant.	Lee.
		3. Cold Harbor.	C	Grant.	Lee.
		4. Petersburg.	C	Grant.	Lee.
		5. Campaign in the Shenandoah.	F	Sheridan.	Early.
	West.	6. Atlanta Campaign.	F	Sherman.	Johnston.
		7. Sherman's March to the Sea.	F		
		8. Nashville.	F	Thomas.	Hood.
	Sea and Coast.	9. Kearsage and Alabama.	F	Winslow.	Semmes.
		10. Mobile.	F	Farragut.	Buchannan
1865	East.	1. March through the Carolinas.	F	Sherman.	Johnston.
		Siege of Richmond. 2. Fort Steadman.	F	Grant.	Lee.
		Siege of Richmond. 3. Five Forks.	F	Grant.	Lee.
		4. Capture of Richmond.	F	Grant.	Lee.
		5. Surrender of Lee at Appomattox to Grant.			

- LEGISLATIVE.—CONGRESS.
  - 1. House of Representatives.
    - 1. Qualifications.
      - 1. Twenty-five years old.
      - 2. Seven years a citizen.
      - 3. An inhabitant of the State.
    - 2. Term—two years.
    - 3. Number—according to population.
    - 4. Salary—$5,000 per annum, with mileage.
    - 5. Presiding Officer—Speaker.
    - 6. Elected by the people.
    - 7. Powers.
      - 1. Exclusive.
        - 1. To elect its own officers.
        - 2. To originate revenue bills.
        - 3. The power to impeach
      - 2. Concurrent—Law-making.
  - 2. Senate.
    - 1. Qualifications.
      - 1. Thirty years old.
      - 2. Nine years a citizen.
      - 3. An inhabitant of the State.
    - 2. Term—six years.
    - 3. Number—two from each State.
    - 4. Salary—$5,000 per annum, with mileage.
    - 5. Elected by the State Legislature.
    - 6. Presiding Officer.
      - 1. Vice-President.
      - 2. President* pro tempore.
      - 3. Chief Justice.†
    - 7. Powers.
      - 1. Exclusive.
        - 1. To elect its own officers.
        - 2. To confirm appointments.
        - 3. To ratify treaties.
        - 4. To try impeachments.
      - 2. Concurrent—Law-making.

* In the absence of the Vice-President. † When the President is being tried for impeachment.

- EXECUTIVE.
  - 1. President.
    - 1. Qualifications.
      - 1. Thirty-five years old.
      - 2. Natural born citizen of the United States.
    - 2. Term—four years.
    - 3. Salary—$50,000 per annum.
    - 4. Elected.
      - 1. Electors.
        - 1. Number—equal in each State to Representatives and Senators
        - 2 Elected.
          - 1. By the people.
          - 2 First Tuesday after first Monday in November
        - 3. Vote cast first Wednesday in December.
        - 4. Vote counted second Wednesday in February.
      - 2. House of Representatives.
        - When Electors fail to elect by giving one man a majority of their whole number.
    - 5. Powers and Duties.
      - 1. Civil.
        - 1. To execute the laws.
        - 2. To appoint.
          - 1. Cabinet Officers.
            - 1. Secretary of State
            - 2. Secretary of Treasury.
            - 3. Secretary of War.
            - 4. Secretary of the Navy.
            - 5. Secretary of Interior.
            - 6. Postmaster General
            - 7. Attorney General
          - 2. Ambassadors.
          - 3. United States Judges.
          - 4. Other Officers.*
        - 3. To veto or approve bills.
      - 2. Military—Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.
  - 2. Vice-President.
    - 1. Qualifications—same as President.
    - 2. Term—same as President.
    - 3. Salary—$8,000 per annum.
    - 4. Elected.
      - 1. Electors—same as President.
      - 2. Senate—when Electors fail to elect.
    - 5. Powers and Duties.
      - 1. To preside over the Senate.
      - 2. To become President at the death or removal of the President.

* Consuls, Chiefs of Bureaus, certain grades of Postmasters, etc.

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